

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

SYDNEY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

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**Births.**  
BARKER.—August 21, at Llanillo, Stannover, the wife of Edwin George Barker, of a daughter.  
BENNETT.—Born at her residence, Emanuella, Burwood, Mrs. wife of J. Bennett, of a daughter.  
CHROTON.—August 27, at her residence, Ormby, Balaclava, the wife of Sydney F. Croxton, of a daughter.  
DALTON.—August 21, at Tynan Park, Moss Vale, the wife of Mr. Dalton, of a daughter.  
FURLEY.—August 29, Juniper-street, North Shore, the wife of Mr. Furley, veterinary surgeon, of a daughter.  
HOLY.—August 16, 1888, at her residence, Cambridge-street, Paddington, the wife of Mr. H. Holy, of a son.  
JONES.—Born at her residence, 20, Pitt-street, of a daughter.  
LUCIFER.—August 16, at Malma Institution, Upnor, Samos the wife of Rev. J. E. Newell, of a daughter.  
MACKLAND.—August 11, 1888, at her residence, Frederick-street, Moreehead, the wife of Charles M. Mackland, of a son.  
READ.—August 29, at her residence, Forbes, the wife of N. A. Read, of a son.  
STEWART.—August 21, at her residence, 198, William-street, the wife of Francis Woodward, solicitor, of a daughter.  
WOODYARD.—August 1, at Stanbrook, Wollongong, the wife of Francis Woodward, solicitor, of a daughter.

**MARRIAGES.**

COOPER—PILCHER.—August 15, at St. Peter's Church, East Malvern, by the Rev. Canon Tyrrell, assisted by the Rev. S. Thompson (friend of the bride), Theodore Hamer, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher, and Miss Mary Cooper, only daughter of the late Henry Ingleton Pilcher, formerly manager of the Bank of Australasia, Matlock, Derbyshire.  
CRAWFORD—ADAMS.—August 15, at St. Peter's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, and Miss Anna Crawford, daughter of Joseph Adams, of Sydney, to Mary Louisa, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, of Newbury, Sydney.  
DEPP—KING.—August 17, at St. Patrick's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Mr. King, and Miss Lydia Christofor Depp, of Hay, to Peter, third daughter of the late James Keane, late of Mount Gambier, South Australia.  
LAKE—HEALEY.—August 1, at St. Peter's Church, Sydney, to William Lake, brewer, Devon, England, to Christine (Tilly), youngest daughter of the late John Healey, Dunsden, Oxfordshire, of a son.

BEATTING.—BEATTING.—August 1, at Redfern, by the Rev. G. Adams, Sydney Alfred Myring, of Richmond, Victoria, to Ada, youngest daughter of James Beattin, Esq., of Redfern.

**Deaths.**

ALOU.—August 21, at his residence, 45, Campbell-street, Glebe, Robert Alou, aged 32 years.  
BARKER.—August 23, at Llanillo, Stannover, Sara Pearl, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barker.  
BENTON.—August 3, at Bowral, N. S. W., Margaret Jane, widow of the late William Benten, analyst, Victoria, Victoria, aged 61.  
BOND.—July 31, at his residence, Vulture-street, Petersham, John Bond, in his 47th year. May the Lord have mercy on his soul. Inserted by his eldest daughter, M. McLean, Hurstville.  
BANT.—August 20, at his residence, 10, Bourke-street, Melbourne, John Ambrose Bryant, aged 69 years.  
CARBON.—August 21, at The Grove, Woollahra, John Haydon, beloved only son of John Haydon Cardew, of diphtheria, aged 10 years and months.  
CARTER.—August 18, 1888, George Albert Cleve, The Mill, Kariong, aged 48 years.  
EARL.—August 22, at the residence of his brother-in-law, D. W. Higgins, 43, Woolstonecraft, Newcastle, John Earl, suddenly, of a heart attack, aged 21 years. Deeply lamented by his widow and family.  
GIBSON.—August 29, 1888, Charlotte Lewis, youngest daughter of the late Ed. Emmett, of Illawarra, Illawarra, and beloved wife of Ed. Gibson, Esq., aged 27 years. Passed away at her residence, 10, Wentworth-street, Paddington, United Kingdom and Europe can be paid here.  
GRIGGS.—July 15, at Hamburg, Germany, Sydney Edward, deeply beloved son of the above, aged 11 year.  
MCROSS.—August 20, at his residence, 155, Botany-street, Moore Park, Michael Jacobs, 45 years friend and companion of H. R. Morris, died at his residence, 155, Botany-street, Moore Park, aged 45 years. Deeply lamented by his surviving friends.  
PEKINON.—August 20, at her residence, Armidale Cottage, Pekinon, Mary, wife of Dr. McPherson, aged 72 years.  
PARKINSON.—August 21, at her residence, 10, Chichester-street, Mrs. Eliza Jane Parkinson, the wife of James Parkinson, aged 31 years.  
PEEL.—August 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Hinze, 55, William-street, Paddington, Sydney, Australia, Mrs. Peel, aged 76 years. Deeply mourned by her son-in-law, beloved by all who knew her. For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.

**In Memoriam.**

HUNTER, JOHN.—In consequence of John Hunter, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress," Esq., who was interred in Bedfont Hill for the sake of his health, and died August 21, 1888, in the same cemetery, London.  
HILL.—In loving remembrance of my dear husband, Captain William Hill, who died at his residence, 188, Queen's-road, Glasgow, in his 68th year. May his soul rest in peace.  
MANDELSON.—In loving memory of my dear mother, Phoebe Mandelson, who died September 1, 1886. Inserted by her loving daughter, Rachel Davis, of Great, Ramsgate.

**Shipping.**

**DIRECT SERVICE TO ENGLAND.**  
EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's Royal Mail Steamships (under contract with the Postmaster-General) will be despatched from their Wharf, Circular Quay, as under, for LONDON, calling at Melbourne, Adelaid, Albany, Coburg, Adana, Brindisi, Malta, Gibralter and Plymouth.

Steamer. Tons. Commander. Leave Sydney noon. Leave Melb. Leave Adela. Leave Indi.

Oceanus ... 6000 P. S. Tomlin Sept. 5 ... Sept. 10  
Orion ... 5000 E. G. Steel Sept. 5 ... Sept. 10  
Rambler ... 3225 G. W. Brady Oct. 1 ... Oct. 27

And thereafter every alternate week.  
REVENUE CABINS ON MEDITERRANEAN TRIP.  
The arrangements for SECOND SALOON PASSENGERS having been thoroughly reorganized, the accommodation now available is as follows:

Passenger money can be paid here for passages from England, Ireland, cargo, and parcels are booked through to India, China, and Japan.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, 217, George-street.

J. WEIR, Agent.

ENGLAND BY P. & O. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER OCEANUS.

The Company's fine new steamer Oceanus, 6000 tons, will leave Sydney on MARCH 3rd, 1889, for Plymouth and Liverpool. She is fitted with all the latest improvements, and has unsurpassed accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers.

FARE TICKETS, £50 to £15.

Apply as above.

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OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT AUCKLAND AND MELBOURNE.

Arriving at the heat of the Red Sea and cold of Cape Horn.

Date Contracted for the Postmaster-General of New South Wales and New Zealand, General of Posts are appointed to have Sydney and Auckland, and San Francisco.

EVERY FOUR WEEKS, sailing as under:-

Steamer. Tons. Commander. Leaves Sydney. Arrive at San Francisco.

Oceanus ... 6000 P. S. Tomlin Sept. 5 ... Sept. 10  
Orion ... 5000 E. G. Steel Sept. 5 ... Sept. 10  
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FARE TICKETS, £50 to £15.

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UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND, Limited.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION TO ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

WAIHOUA, 2000 tons, TUESDAY, September 4, at 4 p.m., for Wellington, Napier, Dunedin, and Dunrosson.

YATEWA, 2000 tons, TUESDAY, September 12, for Auckland, Gisborne, Napier, Wellington, Lyttleton, Port Chalmers, and Melbourne. Passengers and cargo for Russell are transhipped at Auckland.

ZOTOMARANA, 2000 tons, TUESDAY, September 4, at 1 p.m., for Hobart and Bluff. Handbook and Pocket Guide, for information and passenger money, may be had on application at Company's Office, New Zealand Post Master-General, Wellington.

FREDIE, W. JACKSON, Manager, Margaret-street.

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FREDIE, W. JACKSON, Manager.

ORIENT LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

The following Royal Mail Steamships belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC CO. will call at Sydney, as follows:-

STEAMER FOR PLIMOUTH and LONDON, via Melbourne, Adelaid, Albany, Coburg, and the Suez Canal, sailing at Naples and Gibraltar.

ITALIA ... 10,000 G. S. Morris Sept. 5 ... September 6  
S. R. STUDIER ... 8,000 Sept. 5 ... September 22  
ORIZABA ... 6154 G. N. Cowan Oct. 6 ... October 6  
ORIGIA ... 4984 G. F. Dixon Oct. 10 ... October 20

And thereafter every alternate week.

ITALIAN PASSENGER SHIPS to break their journey.

ENTIC SALOON CABINS reserved on most liberal terms.

PASSAGE MONEY, £100, £120, £150, £175, £200, £225, £250, £275.

TRAVELLERS by this line will have the great advantage of visiting the Queensland ports, and enjoying the pictorial scenes and scenery of the land, while the company of a long sea voyage is relieved by the numerous interesting breaks in the route, the savannas and elsewhere.

THE COMPANY'S magnificient new steamer

ITALIA ... 10,000 G. S. Morris Sept. 5 ... September 6

and thereafter every alternate week.

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## Amusements.

**COOKE'S PALACE** @ AQUARIUM. Managing Director, Mr. Alfred Wyburn. **TODAY** ... **TO-MORROW**. with her Marvelous Performing Pigeons, Doves, Parrots, &c., creating intense wonderment and enthusiastic applause. THE RHYME OF 60 FEET, of the human nations. PARROTS ON THE HORIZONTAL BAR. PIGEONS SHOOT FIRE AND LIGHT UP THE GLOBE. PIGEONS ON THE REVOLVING WHEEL. THE WALTZING COCKATOO. THE DANCING PARROT. etc. etc. who will terminate his performance with his MIRACULOUS FLIGHT OF 100 FEET. SPECIAL TRAMPS. Mr. E. STOFFORD, Sub-Manager.

**COOKE'S PALACE** @ AQUARIUM. TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. SPECIAL AUDITION PROGRAMME. First appearance of Miss LOTTIE BOLAND, the famous soprano. Mr. WARWICK GAINOR, the Primo Baritone, and Madam GARRETTA.

The renowned Pigeon Girl whose brilliant performance caused the greatest sensation last Sunday.

**THE MANDY AQUARIUM** contains a magnificent Sea Cave, artistic Farnery, beautiful Fish, and a large collection of Marine Life, including a splendid and comfortable Skating Rink, first-class Seats, and elegant Refreshments. Open every day and evening.

**THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**, Kogarah—S. S. PETRIC TO Ryde, by train from Kogarah, on WEDNESDAY, September 4, calling at Rockdale, Arncliffe, Tempe, Marrickville, and Eveleigh. Return tickets, 1s 6d.

**G RAND CRYSTAL PALACE** @ NEWCASTLE. NEXT TO OCEAN HOUSE, YORK-STREET.

OPEN EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING. THE MOST FANTASTIC RINK IN SYDNEY.

Grand Crystal Palace Rink: Band every afternoon and evening; conductor, Mr. Geo. Vassie.

SESSIONS—Meeting 10 a.m. 12 Ladies and Children, Free; 12.30 p.m. SKATES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Admission, 1s.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. FIRST GRAND ORIENTAL FANCY and EVENING DRESS MASQUERADE DANCING CARNIVAL and BALL.

Guaranteed to be the best yet produced.

For the First Time in any Rink in the World. GRAND NATIONAL CHORAL SKATING MARCH, with Refreshments and 50 VOICES.

THE PLASTIC SKATER, first time in Australia. GREAT SKIPPING ROPE, RACK, and A HOST OF NOVELTIES, PRIZE, VALUABLE TROPHY.

Skating—8 to 11 p.m. Grand Ball—11 to 3 a.m.

Admission—5s; spectators, 2s 6d; including Refreshments at 1s.

Watch further Announcements.

Tickets can only be obtained from the Manager. This first Carnaval and Masquerade Fete with Oriental Splendour. First Production in the Colonies.

**A SHFIELD RECREATION GROUNDS.** GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL.

WEDNESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, 1888, 12.30 p.m.

THE ASHFIELD RECREATION COMPANY

will hold their

FIRST GRAND SKATING CARNIVAL

under the new management in their Skating Rink at these favourite Skating Grounds.

Perfect ventilation.

WELL-LAI'D FLOOR.

ALL THE BEST SKATES IN USE.

GRAND FANCY DRESS MASQUERADE.

Prize or Evening Dress indispensable.

ADMISSION—Members, 2s 6d; Visitors, 5s.

Members must show their season tickets. Light refreshments included.

C. C. ARMITAGE, Manager.

**A SHFIELD RECREATION GROUNDS.**

FIRST GRAND SHEFFIELD HANDICAP,

about 150 yards.

FIRST GRAND SHEFFIELD HANDICAP,

about 150 yards.

£500. £500. £500.

FIRST PRIZE 250 Shillings; SECOND PRIZE, 60 Shillings.

THIRD PRIZE, 30 Shillings; FOURTH PRIZE, 10 Shillings.

Da Largest Prize Money in Australia, and the best Accommodation for Competitors and the Public.

The above Grand Handicaps will be run off at the ASHFIELD RECREATION COMPANIES GROUNDS on OCTOBER 6, 9, 11, and 13 NEXT.

Nominations (2s 6d) close September 15.

Handicaps Declared September 22.

Acceptances (2s 6d) close September 29.

The Proprietors of the above grounds wish to intimate to the public, and the Peasantries in particular, that, although great care has been taken to provide for all the requirements of those that will offer for any other grounds in the colonies, they are prepared to still further increase the amount should they receive sufficient nominations for the competition.

The Grand Pavilion and Grounds are capable of accommodating 20,000 spectators.

Forms for Entry can be obtained, from the Fortune Hotel, King-street, Sydney, on application, or from the undersigned.

C. C. ARMITAGE,

Manager, Ashfield Recreation Company.

A SHFIELD RECREATION GROUNDS

GARDEN PALACE HEATING RINK.

The most charming of Suburban Pleasure Resorts.

Under ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.

OPEN EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING.

The new Proprietors have had the floor thoroughly planed at considerable expense, and challenge comparison with any other floor in Sydney.

SPLendid Assortment of NEW RAYMOND EXTENSION SKATES.

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The greatest Phillips' Worth of Music ever Published in the

L. SCOTCH LASSIE JEAN."

A pretty Scotch Ballad.

2. "LIFE'S STORY."

A Real Nice Song.

3. "THERE IS A FLOWER THAT BLOOMETH."

From the Opera of "Maritana."

4. "I'M HAPPY MOMENTS."

From the Opera of "Maritana."

5. "YES, LET ME LIKE A SOLDIER FALL!"

From the Opera of "Maritana."

6. "ALAS, THOSE CHIMES!"

From the Opera of "Maritana."

7. "WHITE WINGS!"

The Popular Song.

8. "FISHERMAN AND HIS CHILD!"

A Charming Ballad.

9. "FOUR LEAVED SHAMROCK!"

Love's Popular Irish Song.

10. "TOM BOWLING."

Himself! Favourite Song.

11. "SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES!"

Will be a great favourite.

12. "ARE YOU THERE MORIANTY?"

A Capital Irish Comic Song.

13. "TEUFELSMARSH!"

(the Devil's March.) Everybody's Favourite March.

14. "CALL ME BACK AGAIN!"

A pretty Little Song.

15. "COWS ARE IN THE CORN!"

Reprinted by general request.

16. "VACANT CHAIR!"

The well-known Minstrel Song.

17. "TRÜPFELMARSH!"

(the Devil's March.) Everybody's Favourite March.

18. "CALL ME BACK AGAIN!"

A pretty Little Song.

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## AMONG THE SCIENTISTS.

BY VAUGHN.

Who are the men that may really be said to live? Those who, like many modern millionaires, devote time, talents, and wealth to the debasing of the latter; or those who, independent from birth through the thrift of forebears, dwindle through life with the ignoble conviction that fine clothes, fine food, and dainty surroundings are the things that yield the highest enjoyments in this dreary world of ours? Neither, I make bold to say. There is ever so much more in human existence than comes under the ken of either the Miles or the idler. What goblet of pleasure drained by Jay Gould or Vanderbilt (I name them for illustration merely, and omit Monte Christo as a pauper unworthy of a place in such company), after a successful "corner" in railways equal the long draught drunk to the dregs by Columbus as he looked west from the shrubs of the Pinta towards the unknown land so soon to rise before him? What wild night of Sheridan and the stout Regent could equal in intensity the feelings of Ben Franklin when the message from his clumby kite assured him that lightning was merely electricity out for an airing? So it comes to this, that the men who really taste the best that life has to give are those who see or do, or discover, what none has seen or found out before them. This is one of the facts that lend such a charm to the pursuit of science in any of its manifold departments. It was no doubt this desire to look on scenes hidden from other eyes that seduced men into fruitless wanderings in search of a north-west passage, prompted them to dive into African wildnesses, and to lay-entice them to face the unknown terrors of an Antarctic winter. Prate of woman's curiosity! It is commonplace compared with man's. Perhaps it is as well to state that it was the reports of the congress of Australian scientists at present assembled in Sydney that suggested the foregoing fine outburst.

For on Tuesday last the first meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science took place in the Great Hall of the Sydney University. Mr. Russell, F.R.S., the Government Astronomer of New South Wales, was president, and delivered an inaugural address, which covered a considerable extent of ground. The famous English Society, of which he is a member, has before now been called the scientists' paragon. Be this as it may, there is no denying that the Royal Society has done some droll things in its day, as you may learn for yourself by reading its history, and by consulting quite a number of books, not forgetting the late Dr. Morgan's "Budget of Paradoxes." At all events, Tuesday evening saw a speech into the great hall alluded to an almost bewildering amount of knowledge—more, in fact, than could be seen on the same night under any other roof in Sydney now that Parliament is in recess. Mr. Russell began by explaining that just 57 years had gone by since a similar association was started in Great Britain. The work done by the British Society was marvellous in its minuteness and comprehensiveness. "Is it desirable [Mr. Russell speaks] to investigate the phenomena of shooting stars; a committee again takes up the subject, works out all the results, tells us a mass of invaluable facts bearing upon their phenomena?" It might be said without fear of contradiction that in this hemisphere, as well as in that where many of us first saw the light, there is a rapidly-growing determination to keep well abreast of the times in a knowledge of shooting stars and their peculiarities. I would be the last to say anything disrespectful of these eccentric bodies, particularly as the libel laws of New South Wales are so stringent that it is really unsafe to express your views too freely. Still, in the interests of truth, it is occasionally necessary to risk a little. It is now pretty generally conceded that these bodies may be roughly divided into two great classes—the celestial and the terrestrial. The fundamental difference between them appears to be that, whereas the former generally leave a streak of light behind them, as if to show whence they come, and whether bound, the latter disappear with irritating secrecy, leaving numbers of observant and intelligent tradesmen to calculate their erratic orbits in vain. The ordinary meteor, it is well known, travels at such a high rate that, on entering our atmosphere, it quickly becomes vapour. Were it not for this providential circumstance had the earth, like the moon, no airy envelope to shield it—there is little doubt that it would be hazardous for even the most peaceable citizen to leave home after nightfall. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that the almost certain absence of sentient life on our satellite is due to this very want of an atmosphere and the consequent liability of shooting stars to destroy all but the most robust organisms through reaching the surface with dangerous emphasis. I am not aware that this view of the subject has been brought prominently forward. Of course, it may be said that meteors or not, there cannot be life without air. This objection, however, is of little weight when it is remembered that, with the single exception of the chameleon—the stupid story of the live toad in the cocaine hole could be received with caution—no creature can live upon air. The whole question is a curious one, and deserves attention.

To Sir Thomas Brisbane, who was Governor of Australia some 50 years since, Mr. Russell paid a high and deserved tribute. Sir Thomas was a soldier and an astronomer, pursuits seldom found combined. Why they are so rarely found in combination will occur to the most superficial. The pursuit which demands of him, parentage, and education, the conclusion was justified that it was not better, and never would be, whatever its friends might say. Nearly three tons a week of this wholesome condiment is produced at Waterloo for exportation to the Cape, to Mauritius and to Batavia. What it is called at the port of departure was not stated—butterine, no doubt. Thus, in each section, meat conversant with the subjects they handled told their listeners the very latest that was known about those subjects. I remember but one omission. It was in the domain of botany. The lecturer, through some oversight, made no allusion to the well-known Australian fruit whose stone grows outside. It may seem a little hypercritical to notice this neglect; but at this time of day it is too much to expect that any Australasian society for the culture of the masses that forgets the claims of the platypus, the echidna, and the cherry with the stone on top, will secure the confidence of the people.

## THE WORLD NOT THE CREATURE OF CHANCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir.—The Bishop's Commissary is to be commended for his considerate circular invitation to the congregations of the Church of England to unite in supplicating the Creator of all things that He may condescend to visit our land, and in mere turn from his beloved Judah. No sensible man, I suppose, can be induced to believe that He who is the author of events may not have a contrivance. According to the cycle theory of a series of dry seasons being followed by a series of wet ones, this ought to be a good year. But with only an interval of 18 months' moist weather after long years of drought, we are experiencing a similar calamity which, but it may be there is a moral lawgiver, who in vindication of His righteous government, must punish mortal transgression. The South American republics, with a splendid climate and great resources, are still in a condition of stagnation which eighteenth-century is lacking mere material advantages will not suffice to excite a nation.

The adverse circumstances in which the colony is placed just now must be matter of grave concern to most people, and it is consistent with the principles of justice that He who is the author of events may have a contrivance. All the best teachers of the age—from Tennyson, with his pure, keen, orderly insight to Carlyle, rating like a madman in a whirlwind—hope and pray like a maniac, and their children on a plain or coastal surface thinking all the time that it was a portion of a regular spheroid. No one, it is true, wishes to be the author of bad news; but the conscientious physician, when he finds it useless to desirous his patient well, boldly tells him the truth. It is, perhaps, as well not to dwell too long on this uninviting subject, but it would be idle to deny that many respectable people in the interior will learn with regret that no section of a colonial meridian has yet been measured, although, from the understand- ing between Sir Thomas Brisbane, Sir Humphry Davy,

August 30.

H. E. S.

and Dr. Rumker, the inference is inevitable that there was a covenant for such an act.

Most readers will remember how an American scientific society was dissolved through a misunderstanding amongst its members. As Mr. Bier Hartt gloomily put it:—

"For in less time than I write it, every member did engage in a warfare with the remnants of a paleozoic age."

And the way that heaven those fossils in their anger was sin.

Till the skull of an old mammoth caved the head of Thompson."

Happy no such unpleasantness arose to dislodge Sir Thomas Brisbane's association: yet it had within itself the seeds of dissolution and quickly succumbed. The proximate cause of its untimely decease appears to have been due to a circumstance singularly illustrative of early colonial days. To facilitate exchange the Government decided to introduce a sixpenny coinage. As no mint existed at the time, the new pieces were manufactured by a process well known in the neighbourhood of Railif Highway and the New Cut. The fresh coinage, in fact, consisted of round pieces deeply punched out of the centre of a much larger coin—the dollar. To this there could be no objection so long as the larger piece was lowered in value by the amount of silver removed from it. But for some cause which has not been assigned a Government ordinance was promulgated, to the effect that the dollar, in spite of its loss, was just as valuable as ever. This was so clearly absurd that some members of the association declared the whole proceeding to be "science falsely so called." Daily the rift became wider—daily the tide became jangled and out of tune, till no two strings could be found to harmonise. The end was at hand, and the earliest Sydney scientific society, like many once-promising human institutions, went down before the almighty dollar. A great impetus was given to the study which will brighten the whole of a man's after life, whatever it may be or in whatever place cast. Used otherwise, it is, of course, a waste. Numbers of graduates of the Sydney University occupy prominent places in most of our professions, and every year an increasing number are turned out with the university hall mark, B.A., after their names to denote that they are finished. It is interesting to take a look at the interior of this fine structure, wherein the raw material which enters as a matriculant is worked up into the more or less finished graduate. Almost every one is, or ought to be, familiar with the beauties of the superb hall in the western wing of the building. It has a fine scholastic air about it—the proper tone for such a place, and its windows of rich picturing are very beautiful. The designers of these were liberal, and have stained in upon the glass as the presiding deities of the hall certain individuals who never had the advantage of a University education at all, but who were yet, in one way or another, con-picuous figures in the world of brain: for in that broad high brow into which the fair westerning sun is infusing a glory like that with which it was endowed, while yet it reared itself among the sons of men, no one can fail to recognise the popularly accepted Shakespearean head, and thereafter, window by window, gleam other faces which in life were glimmered beneath a "mortar-board," but whose names are among the dearest heritages of our race. Still, though no university—except the great University of life—can claim them as its own, they form a part of English literature; and English literature is taught in the University, which do not account for their presence in splendid effigy in the great hall. It would take a long time to recount all the attractions of this huge apartment, but every patriotic Australian must pause before the marble statue of the founder of the University, where he stands surveying his work with an air of great repose. The face, as depicted by the sculptor, is massive, powerful, and earnest, indicative of the mind within, amply competent to rough-hew the path along which the young nation was to falter into the firm and steady march of the stronger after days. Before this statue of Wonthaggi, who, though he made mistakes, and grave mistakes, in policy, is yet an admirable and commanding figure in our history, generations of graduating youth will probably come fresh from their studies of Leonidas and Regulus to gaze upon the figure of a patriot, and learn that though the old-time heroic opportunities are gone, a pure, strong life of unselfish devotion to the Commonwealth still commands the reverence and affection of the people.

Several fine portraits hang in the hall, one of which pictures the revered form of the late Dr. Badham.

Other paintings, some of great excellence, and obviously of considerable antiquity, are scattered about the various rooms of the University; but there is nothing to indicate their subject or the names of those who painted them, which must consequently be left to the speculation of the casual visitor. These give an artistic atmosphere to the otherwise bare and sparsely decorated rooms. There are two libraries in the University—one the University Library, and the other for the most part the books of the late Mr. Stoddart, a gentleman of vast reading. These were presented by a munificent patron, whose great wealth and extensive learning have always been held in high esteem. According to Mr. Ellery, the real peculiarity of Mars is that he has two small moons that keep close to him all through his tedious journey, and swing round him with bewildering rapidity. It is surely impossible that people who lived in a day of fear of being crushed by bodies so perfectly close, would devote their time to cutting long strait canals. Mr. Ellery alludes also to the fact that a brand new theory of the universe has been placed on the market by the Royal Society of London. This will be welcome news to many who were becoming dissatisfied with the present one. New theories are as necessary as new clothes. It is extraordinary what a man can do when a few postulates are granted him. "Let me describe a circle and draw a straight line," said Euclid ever so long ago, "and see what I'll do." The proper answer to this iconoclast would have been "I'll do nothing of the kind, for you know right well that if leave was given to you to do either or both, you could do neither." So I might say, "let it be granted that a cycloidal, with a given base may be described," and I will at once trisect the angle by plane geometry. It is Mr. Norman Lockyer who broaches the new cosmic theory in London, and he makes a modest start with "Space is a plenum full of meteors matter." It may be, of course, but then, you see, it may not. With the assistance of master and mentor it is by no means hard to construct a system. It is only necessary to set the master in motion, and the system will almost certainly follow. The great drawback to this plan is that you have first to find the master, and then look round for something to give it a start. I myself have a theory of the universe, but it would be scarcely fair to bring it in at the tail-end of a long article.

In the department of chemistry and mineralogy Mr. Charles A. Smith gave the natural history of "butters."

From his clear description of the article's birth, parentage, and education, the conclusion was justified that it was not butter, and never would be, whatever its friends might say. Nearly three tons a week of this wholesome condiment is produced at Waterloo for exportation to the Cape, to Mauritius and to Batavia. What it is called at the port of departure was not stated—butterine, no doubt.

Thus, in each section, meat conversant with the subjects they handled told their listeners the very latest that was known about those subjects. I remember but one omission.

It was in the domain of botany. The lecturer, through some oversight, made no allusion to the well-known Australian fruit whose stone grows outside.

It may seem a little hypercritical to notice this neglect; but at this time of day it is too much to expect that any Australasian society for the culture of the masses that forgets the claims of the platypus, the echidna, and the cherry with the stone on top, will secure the confidence of the people.

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**OUR ST. PETERSBURG LETTER.**  
ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR WILHELM IN PETERSBURG.

**AS YOU LIKE IT.**

"Ay, marry ! now unyuzzle your wisdom!"—ROSALIND.

PETERHOFF, July 19.  
The long-expected and much-talked-of event has at last taken place, and the Emperors of Germany and of Russia have formally embraced, amidst the applause of thousands of spectators, the clashing of military bands, and the thundering of artillery. The eight events presented this morning was one of the grandest and most animated it has ever been my lot to witness. The vessel of the Russian fleet stood in expectation of those of the German, arrived in line order, the whole file of them adorned from masthead to stern, were on deck; even antique Sviatlana was burnished up for the occasion, and cut a very good figure. The sheet this long line of ships produced was truly imposing, and if a day had been ordered by the absolute monarch of this empire for the occasion, it could not have been made more perfect and delicious. 17. Beaumar in the shade, the air was warm, but not oppressive, as it was tempered by a cool breeze from the sea. The water of the prosaic Gulf of Finland looked as blue as that of an Italian lake, and this unexpected beautiful midsummer's day, without one cloud in the smiling sky, seemed to pour exhilaration into the souls and over the countenances of the veriest pessimists.

Steamer after steamer arrived from Petersburg, all with flags and decorations, all with bands of music, all chock full of human beings thumping to behold the imperial guest. As birds of one feather flock together, upon the deck of one elegant steamer amidst a choir of bankers and financiers, where the correspondents of foreign newspapers, of the National Zeitung (let us hope it will not be too hard upon the Russians!) of the Berliner Tagblatt, of the New Freie Presse, Politische Correspondenten, of the Temps, Figaro, Matin, Illustré Gil Blas, Petit Journal, the Times, Pall Mall Gazette, Daily News, and others. All these gentlemen looked remarkably interested, and each a sort of privilege as well as a duty, he about the thankless task of mediating in the coal strike. He knew, for example, that the result of mediating between husband and wife, at a moment when the head of the family is endeavouring to bring his spouse to reason by means of a poker or a bribe, is generally to be summed up in that one word "failure"; and that the mediator usually reaps as the sole reward of his well-meant intention a black eye from a mad fist, and some bad scratches from fore and nail; and that if his coat is not torn off his back before the two, he may consider himself lucky. Similarly, when a good-natured legislator mediates within parliamentary precincts, he soon wins two infatuated fellow legislators, who may consider him to have had a providential escape if he manages in a condition to go on with his legislative duties. Canon Selwyn has, it is true, come out of his "mediation" without any bodily mischief, but, after all his good offices, to be stigmatized by one of the principal parties in the dispute as a "Fraud" is worse than having got a black eye for intervening in a conjugal strife. The Canon, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that his impartiality is not impugned because a miners' delegate or any other of Mr. Curley's followers thinks fit to question his good faith. He may have failed in placating the implacables, but he is by no means discredited, nor does the shadow of a wrong motive rest on his patriotic efforts to bring the creators and the destroyers of labour together.

The number of little steamers that continued to arrive from Petersburg as the decisive moment approached became fantastical. Most of them belonged to the Finland companies, who own the railways, swimming and diving in and out among the great ships. Like illigitimes among giants, with such skill and rapidity that it was a sight to behold them. The public on board all these boats, and the countless myriads covering every quay and roof at Crosscutts were beginning to get impatient and restless with hours of expectation, when at 4 o'clock, the cannon at last boomed forth the news that the Hohenzollern was in sight.

From Peterhoff the Imperial yacht Alexander, having on board the Emperor Alexander, advanced to meet the Hohenzollern, whose salutes were now clearly heard. At 8.37 the Alexander anchored near Port Nicholas, the important moment was at hand, the orchestra on board the Alexander played the German hymn "Heil Dir im Siegeskrantz," and a deafening shouting and hurrahing ensued. The young Emperor stood alone on the upper deck; he took off and waved his hat, and bowed, and then the whole German squadron saluted, each ship being saluted with a fresh outbreak of the German hymn. After a cannonading, which enveloped the whole scene for several minutes in a thick blue mist, the Hohenzollern, at 4.15, approached the Alexander. The little steamer Petersburg took the Emperor Wilhelm on board, and landed him on the Imperial yacht. After the first greetings and salutations which lasted about seven minutes, the Alexander carried the host and guest to Peterhoff, where the Empress awaited them. What canst fail to remark in all that goes on is the really sincere goodwill with which the Russian people welcome the Emperor of Germany. So great are the hopes that that visit may be the precursor of better times, and that war may be averted. The Russians are even willing to believe in the sincerity of any friendly advance, and to lavish their well-known hospitality upon strangers; and although their good sense whispers to them that all these manifestations of mutual sympathy may be purely decorative, yet these glorious *days et soirs* are indeed wonderful upon the nerves, and this day perhaps will be the most of this imposing scene would be willing to admit that they are giving way to enthusiasm. It is, however, generally supposed that the Belgian question will be decided finally in Austria. People seem to make very unaccountable by the consequences that the decisive moment of the interview has come. I do not think it probable that this momentous question will be decided at present. It may be touched upon, certainly, and one or another solution of it hinted at, but not more. If the visit has the result of strengthening the mutual personal sympathy of the two monarchs, and of rendering both more inclined to concessions that may secure the peace of Europe, it will have fully attained its purpose, and to expect more is simply to become voluntarily a prey to illusions. Powers fully understanding the relative positions of Russia and Germany are not inclined to give much political importance to this event. It is not curious that at the very moment when the eyes of the whole civilised world are fixed upon the present event, which is heralded as a herald of peace, the trouble should fall instead of rising?

The instance of the Prussian Government that Queen Natalia should immediately evacuate the German territory may be questionable. One must remember that we had collected our "scientific" guests from all quarters of Australasia and that Mr. Russell, in thumping the big drum of science as loudly as he could, meant no more than to let them hear. And no one can deny that the historical part of his address was really interesting, while nothing of the political part was to be expected. The danger is that he has made a hideous mess of it, which will be able to persuade his numerous followers that the other side ought to be punished for his blunders.

I don't think that Mr. H. C. Russell, the Government Astronomer, maliciously and wilfully provoked William Manning to plead the cause of general or liberal education or against special scientific instruction by the presidential address which he delivered to the Australian Association last Tuesday. But none the less do I admire Sir William for his pluck in bearing in their den some hundreds of philospher professors, scientific guests, scientists, and miscellaneous amateurs of what, with calmly comprehensive impudence or ignorance, is now dubbed "Science." Sir William Manning is quite right. Education must not be limited to the moribund development of special "isms." We want educated public men in this colony much more than people who are *"ists."* But whether the gathering ground of the newly-digged association was the proper place for the Chancellor of the University to throw down the gauntlet may be questionable. One must remember that we had collected our "scientific" guests from all quarters of Australasia and that Mr. Russell, in thumping the big drum of science as loudly as he could, meant no more than to let them hear. And no one can deny that the historical part of his address was really interesting, while nothing of the political part was to be expected. The danger is that he has made a hideous mess of it, which will be able to persuade his numerous followers that the other side ought to be punished for his blunders.

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The following sentence in the defense of Australia is not the opinion of a military man, but still may be worth consideration. We will assume that a hostile fleet invading Australia would in the first place attack and eventually gain possession of Newcastle. The paralyzing effect of the capture will just now be due owing to the strength of the coast. That is to say, the enemy's fleet were superior to the British fleet in these waters, the whole of the Australian coast might be dominated by the invaders. Then it appears from the paper read by Mr. Ch. J. Phipps before the House of Commons, that the naval force of the Royal Navy is not great enough to repel such an invasion. Sydney might be captured, the cause not doubt carefully avoiding the big guns at the fort. But still I do not suppose that this colony would be pusillanimous enough to submit to such a fate. There is a second line of defence, that to everybody—namely, the Blue Mountains, behind them the Great Dividing Range, and the Murray River, to the northward extremity of the line of defence—namely, Rydalton. From Rydalton descends through the Gulf an excellent road to Mawson Brook, about 100 miles, and from Rydalton as a base of operations may be easily obtained. The country beyond the town is the same as that of the Blue Mountains, and the coal mines are there to be had. The natural resources of the Rydalton district are enormous, and it is within the bounds of possibility if Mr. James Curley's views about the "inequal distribution of wealth" should some day become generally popular with the miners throughout the colony. The 10-knot cruiser in such a case would be some a very powerful floating battery, to be anchored in the most commanding position in Port Jackson, and there to stop. But perhaps the Admiral has a large deposit of (say) five to ten thousand tons of coal stored away in some safe place, so that a general coal-miner's strike will find him as well prepared to meet it as the Commissioner of Railways says he is. And now let me unmusically a little grievance with the authorities. Why is the Orlando painted black—all

keep the batteries—when our illustrated papers represent her as a white ship all over? This ought to be seen to at once, I think; and the ship should be repainted the proper colour, unless there is some deep and unmentionable strategical reason for the colour she now wears.

One moment! I remember that I have another grievance to ventilate. The Orlando may be a beautiful model above water, and an invulnerable one below, and she may be as full of the farthest-carrying and quickest-shooting implements of death as Pandor's box was of plague; but what of that if the ship has not been painted on sound sanitary principles? I allude particularly to the two poles, each with a single yard across, and having at some distance below the yard a top of which you see nestling a nice little Hiodog quick-firing gun. Now I ask any naval authority who reads this column, whether the necessary washing of over 400 men can be adequately secured and dried between such sticks as those? I can understand that it is meant to exhibit the Admirals broad pennant (I think that's the name of his banner) from one or other of the funnels, as there seems no other point sufficiently elevated for the purpose, at least on dry days; but how can the Orlando possibly hang out her washing and her bunting at the same time? The veriest tyro in seamanship will see at a glance that the two things are inconsistent.

Who will say that the beatitude allotted to peacemakers has not been fairly earned by Canon Selwyn? Of course he knew what he was about when, impelled by the belief that to his calling the Orlando belongs in all quarrels that threaten human distress, belongs as a sort of privilege as well as a duty, he set about the thankless task of mediating in the coal strike. He knew, for example, that the result of mediating between husband and wife, at a moment when the head of the family is endeavouring to bring his spouse to reason by means of a poker or a bribe, is generally to be summed up in that one word "failure"; and that the mediator usually reaps as the sole reward of his well-meant intention a black eye from a mad fist, and some bad scratches from fore and nail; and that if his coat is not torn off his back before the two, he may consider himself lucky. Similarly, when a good-natured legislator mediates within parliamentary precincts, he soon wins two infatuated fellow legislators, who may consider him to have had a providential escape if he manages in a condition to go on with his legislative duties. Canon Selwyn has, it is true, come out of his "mediation" without any bodily mischief, but, after all his good offices, to be stigmatized by one of the principal parties in the dispute as a "Fraud" is worse than having got a black eye for intervening in a conjugal strife. The Canon, however, has the satisfaction of knowing that his impartiality is not impugned because a miners' delegate or any other of Mr. Curley's followers thinks fit to question his good faith. He may have failed in placating the implacables, but he is by no means discredited, nor does the shadow of a wrong motive rest on his patriotic efforts to bring the creators and the destroyers of labour together.

The newly-appointed Minister for Lands, about whom I have already said a few words (Mr. J. N. Brunner), having been a successful arbitrator, it is said, in a former coal-mining trouble, is undismayed by the Canon's failure in this Curley-Gregson imbroglio, and is now trying whether a business man can succeed where an ecclesiastic did not. If the Shlobidoff telegraphed to all the colonies, and announced to the world by the manifesto of Mr. Curley, is really the gist of the trouble, then Mr. Brunner will enter upon his mediatorial functions under auspices more than doubtful or discouraging. "The unequal distribution of wealth" declared by that gentleman and by Mr. Ninian McEvily is at the bottom of this strike, and the public are to blame for it. The miners' strike was flanked by the frigates Yen, Tsin, Manchur, Beiyang, Baiman, and Shlobidoff, all in line with Fort Paul. Then came Sviatlana, the frigates Admiral Lazarev, Admiral Teleshchegoff, and General Admiral, then the Duke of Edinburgh, Orpheus, Plastow and Vistnick, well-known in foreign waters, and last but least of the best, the ironclad the Minin.

The arrival of little steamers that continued to arrive from Petersburg as the decisive moment approached became fantastical. Most of them belonged to the Finland companies, who own the railways, swimming and diving in and out among the great ships. Like illigitimes among giants, with such skill and rapidity that it was a sight to behold them. The public on board all these boats, and the countless myriads covering every quay and roof at Crosscutts were beginning to get impatient and restless with hours of expectation, when at 4 o'clock, the cannon at last boomed forth the news that the Hohenzollern was in sight.

From Peterhoff the Imperial yacht Alexander, having on board the Emperor Alexander, advanced to meet the Hohenzollern, whose salutes were now clearly heard. At 8.37 the Alexander anchored near Port Nicholas, the important moment was at hand, the orchestra on board the Alexander played the German hymn "Heil Dir im Siegeskrantz," and a deafening shouting and hurrahing ensued. The young Emperor stood alone on the upper deck; he took off and waved his hat, and bowed, and then the whole German squadron saluted, each ship being saluted with a fresh outbreak of the German hymn. After a cannonading, which enveloped the whole scene for several minutes in a thick blue mist, the Hohenzollern, at 4.15, approached the Alexander. The little steamer Petersburg took the Emperor Wilhelm on board, and landed him on the Imperial yacht. After the first greetings and salutations which lasted about seven minutes, the Alexander carried the host and guest to Peterhoff, where the Empress awaited them. What canst fail to remark in all that goes on is the really sincere goodwill with which the Russian people welcome the Emperor of Germany. So great are the hopes that that visit may be the precursor of better times, and that war may be averted. The Russians are even willing to believe in the sincerity of any friendly advance, and to lavish their well-known hospitality upon strangers; and although their good sense whispers to them that all these manifestations of mutual sympathy may be purely decorative, yet these glorious *days et soirs* are indeed wonderful upon the nerves, and this day perhaps will be the most of this imposing scene would be willing to admit that they are giving way to enthusiasm. It is, however, generally supposed that the Belgian question will be decided finally in Austria. People seem to make very unaccountable by the consequences that the decisive moment of the interview has come. I do not think it probable that this momentous question will be decided at present. It may be touched upon, certainly, and one or another solution of it hinted at, but not more. If the visit has the result of strengthening the mutual personal sympathy of the two monarchs, and of rendering both more inclined to concessions that may secure the peace of Europe, it will have fully attained its purpose, and to expect more is simply to become voluntarily a prey to illusions. Powers fully understanding the relative positions of Russia and Germany are not inclined to give much political importance to this event. It is not curious that at the very moment when the eyes of the whole civilised world are fixed upon the present event, which is heralded as a herald of peace, the trouble should fall instead of rising?

The instance of the Prussian Government that Queen Natalia should immediately evacuate the German territory may be questionable. One must remember that we had collected our "scientific" guests from all quarters of Australasia and that Mr. Russell, in thumping the big drum of science as loudly as he could, meant no more than to let them hear. And no one can deny that the historical part of his address was really interesting, while nothing of the political part was to be expected. The danger is that he has made a hideous mess of it, which will be able to persuade his numerous followers that the other side ought to be punished for his blunders.

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that, underlying all the anti-Chinese excitement here, there was a poetic and pathetic vein of feeling.

A return of the Customs duties collected at Sydney for the period from January 1 to August 31, for the years 1887 and 1888, give respectively £1,818,936 and £1,944,875, showing a decrease for 1888 of £70,062.

Thomas H. Hailey, charged at Melbourne with the manslaughter of Hugh McKinnon, second mate of the Leichhardt, has been sentenced to four years' hard labour.

The general meeting yesterday in connection with the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science was numerously attended, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the matters brought on for discussion.

The action of Dibbs v. the *Daily Telegraph* News-Paper Company was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court. The examination of Mr. James Thomson, formerly consulting accountant and chief inspector of accounts at the Treasury, was resumed.

Reference to the land laws, the Premier says, in regard to young women taking selections and then marrying and thereby losing their selections in consequence, that he is altogether in favour of there being no provisions of the law to stand in the way of the land going with the women on her going into matrimony.

The steamer Rosedale has gone ashore on the South Spit at Manning Heads.

It has been resolved to establish a branch of the Free Trade Association at Wollongong.

The annual sheep-breeders' show has been opened at Melbourne under good auspices.

A remittance from the Melbourne bankers to raise the deposit rate has not been favourably entertained by the Sydney banks, and it is now understood that the Victoria bankers will fall in with the views of the Sydney offices.

The Borough Council of Young have authorised the Mayor to apply to the Governor-in-Council for authority to contract a loan of £12,000, of which £4,000 is to be applied to the erection of a mechanics' institute, town hall, and free library.

The attendance at the Melbourne Exhibition yesterday numbered 9,548.

The Victorian Farmers' Association has resolved to ask the Victorian Government to take the license fee off Victorian-grown tobacco.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works met yesterday afternoon, when evidence was taken on the subject of the harbour improvements at Newcastle.

Mr. Bowring, M.L.A., is in conference with the miners at Newcastle. He appears hopeful that he will be able to bring the masters and men together in a conference, with a view to the amicable settlement of the strike.

The Trades Hall Council at Melbourne have received a letter from the secretary of the Miners' Association acknowledging the receipt of £50 as an "indication of the earnestness of the council's desire to render prompt aid." Mr. Currie says that the situation has been freed on the miners, and that labour must unite to oppose oppression.

The miners were paid yesterday for the week's work prior to the strike. The strike pay begins at the end of next week. There is only enough money in hand now to pay each man £2.

Sparzano at a banquet given to him at Bourke, the Governor referred to the unhappy dispute in the coal trade, and expressed a hope that by mutual concession and agreement honourable and satisfactory to both parties would be arrived at, by which a national calamity would be averted.

The South Australian Gas Company state that they are determined not to allow the strike to affect their works, and have ordered coal from England.

An interesting gymnastic display was given at the Y.M.C.A. Hall last night by the boys' classes, assisted by a few adult members.

The steamer Angora, which was on Cockburn reef, Torres Straits, for 10 days, arrived in Sydney yesterday. The water was confined to her forehold.

H.M.S. Diamond will sail for Auckland to-day.

A return has been prepared by the Government Statist of Victoria of the area under crop in the colony for hops, tobacco, and vines.

Texas is great excitement in Hobart over the discovery of a supposed case of small-pox. All precautions have been taken to prevent contagion.

The property of the City Land Company, Adelaide, is to be sold to a Melbourne syndicate. The total purchase-money is £155,000.

Tenants were 19 mining accidents in Tasmania last year, four of which proved fatal.

The Permanent Submarine Miners and Mounted Infantry Corps were formally gazetted yesterday.

Special services were held in many of the Church of England churches, in city and country yesterday, for the purpose of general intercession and prayer for rain.

We have touched on various aspects of the trouble at Newcastle, but there is one phase of the subject on which sufficient has not been said, and that is, the relation of the strike to the public. There are three separate parties who are sufferers by the contest—the miners themselves, the proprietors of the collieries affected, and the community generally. The action that has taken place has resulted from the voting of three thousand men. The number of shareholders in the collieries affected cannot be stated accurately, but it would not at most be more than half the number of the miners who are directly responsible for the strike. As to the number of outsiders affected, it exceeds that of miners and shareholders together more than ten times over. That number includes in this colony all the men who did not vote in the matter, but who are thrown out of work, all the shareholders in the Gas Company, all the consumers of gas. It includes the Government as the owner of the tramways and railways, and may include all persons who travel by them. In Victoria the number is almost equally large, for so many industries are dependent on steam that the industrial activity of the metropolis is paralysed, and the whole railway system of the colony is threatened. The Gas Company may have to leave the city in darkness, and the Exhibition may be closed at night. South Australia is almost in a similar position. Queensland, New Zealand, and Tasmania are, happily for themselves, not entirely dependent for their fuel on the Newcastle miners, and are now making desperate exertions to develop their own coal resources, and to release themselves permanently, to some extent at least, from subjection to a trade union whose ways are mysterious. Victoria is trying to do the same thing, although it is struggling with greater difficulty. It has some coal seams, though they are expensive to work, but the people will willingly tax themselves rather than be taxed by the miners of Newcastle. But whatever compensation may ultimately come to the other colonies in this way, none the less is there at present great loss, inconvenience, and suffering. The effect of this strike reaches from Thursday Island, on the north-east, to King George's Sound on the south-west; but as the population of three of the largest cities is affected, we shall be well within the mark if we say that three hundred thousand people have been attacked by three thousand, and that in this colony alone there are at least a hundred thousand persons threatened.

The miners say, "We have rights, and we will enforce them"; the masters say, "We have rights, and we will protect them." The suffering public—which, except in letters to the press, is inarticulate—has it any rights, and if so, can it protect them? The miners

can deliver their attack, because they are organised; the masters can stand on their defence, because they, too, are organised, though only in a minor degree; but the great suffering public is unorganised, and for that reason is helpless. If it were organised, it would, as respects numbers, be the strongest of the three, but it is put upon simply because it is a helpless victim. If the two belliegents could keep their quarrel to themselves, neutrals might even then suffer to some extent indirectly, but they would not be made direct sufferers. But as it is, such are the conditions of the warfare that the unarmed neutrals are directly attacked, and are made to suffer unnecessarily.

This is the point to which the attention of the suffering public should be specially directed. The fight is specifically between the Newcastle Miners' Union and the proprietors represented in the Northern Collieries Association. These alone have been parties to the negotiations and conferences that have proved so futile; all other coal-owners and coal-getters are outside the ring. Even the labourers attached to the mines whose works have been stopped have no voice or vote in the matter. Take, for instance, the Greta colliery. It is not in the Masters' Union, and there is no quarrel with it, and the works have been stopped. Whether the Great Northern Mine is to be allowed to work or not is to be settled neither by the owners, nor the miners, nor by the other men employed, but by the Union. All the smaller collieries in the neighbourhood, whether working by tribute or by day labour, are stopped, though neither men nor masters have had a say in the matter. All the Southern miners are told to await the orders of the Northern Union; they are forbidden at their peril to supply the northern customers, and will only be allowed to work if their pecuniary contributions are likely to do more good to the cause than their supply of coal is likely to do harm.

Now, that being the state of the case, we have next to ask what is the meaning of the policy that is being so sternly enforced, and upon what principle does it rest? The answer is not a matter of conjecture, because it has been openly avowed. The miners say, "We are engaged in a fight; our object is victory, and victory as quickly and completely as possible. We look upon everything as lawful that will enable us to achieve that end. Our object is to smite our employers, and will only be allowed to work if their pecuniary contributions are likely to do more good to the cause than their supply of coal is likely to do harm."

They are told to wait until the miners have been paid, and upon what principle does it rest? The miners are not a means of conjecture, because it has been openly avowed. The miners say, "We are engaged in a fight; our object is victory, and victory as quickly and completely as possible. We look upon everything as lawful that will enable us to achieve that end. Our object is to smite our employers, and will only be allowed to work if their pecuniary contributions are likely to do more good to the cause than their supply of coal is likely to do harm."

So it may be perhaps between the principles, but it is fair against neutrals, and if the principle is once acted upon, does it not put an end to neutrality, and force the would-be neutrals to come in as belligerents, at least so far as may be necessary for their own protection? That is exactly the question which the neutrals are now called upon to consider. Never before in the history of the colony has there been a strike in which there has been such a deliberate attempt to make the public suffer as a means of victory, and never before has the question been raised so distinctly.—Is the public bound to suffer in silence and unresistingly? By what law, by what equity, by what moral canon, by what principle of Christianity, by what rule of social expediency are a hundred thousand people—this colony—to allow themselves to be victimised by three thousand, and yet make no attempt to seek redress? Is it a necessity of the case that so large a majority should be helpless against so small a minority? Is there any kind of political obligation, which makes such docile submission right in the interest of liberty or of order? This is not only a pertinent question, but it is a question which every sufferer ought just now to ask himself, and ought, if possible, to try and answer. Is a self-constituted body like the Miners' Union or the Masters' Association which discusses and manoeuvres in secret to control the motive power in every factory, and be a despot by every hearstone? We boast that we are living under responsible government; we are being governed now, really, and with a vengeance, but where is the responsibility?

The proceedings during the week in connection with the inauguration of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science have been of a most encouraging character throughout, from the gathering in the Great Hall of the University on Tuesday evening onwards. The end of the Science session has now been arrived at, and the Association may be fairly said to have entered upon its real work in earnest. If any encouragement were wanting to the projectors it has doubtless been found in the fullest measure, not only in the cordial acknowledgment their work has received from the Press throughout Australia, but in the manner the scheme has been taken up by the large roll of members, who added no less than eighty to their numbers on Tuesday last. We have already said something in these columns about the aims and objects of the Association, and what has been said need not be repeated here. The organisation has thoroughly engrained itself upon the colonies, and the effect of the action formally taken at the University will be happily felt, we do not hesitate to believe, over many years. Its good results will be found evidencing themselves in every direction of investigation and enterprise, we may hope, and the whole fabric of Australian life and thought will be strengthened by their action.

The addresses delivered on Tuesday night will doubtless have been read with eager interest by many thousands besides those privileged to hear them. Although there were upwards of seven hundred persons present in the Great Hall of the University, this

number by no means represents the full strength of the Association. Still less can it convey any adequate idea of the measure of interest which those proceedings excited amongst the great body of intelligent and thinking people who are outside the organisation. Thousands who do not belong to the Association, and whose names may perhaps never be entered on its members' roll, will watch its progress with sympathetic interest, and participate in the impetus it is calculated to give to scientific study and research. Countries like these, rich in natural gifts, are the legitimate and proper field for the application of scientific principles to the most practical affairs of everyday life, just as much as the characteristic flora and fauna they exhibit are the material amongst which the scientific enquirer of the more abstract and theoretic class delights to labour. Development with us depends on increase of knowledge in these directions which will place at our disposal the readiest acquaintance with our resources, and the most effective means of getting at them and turning them to the best practical account when found; just as the scientific mining of the present is as different from the surface-scratching of the past as is the chart and instruments which Mr. Russell uses at the Observatory every day differ from those of Sir Thomas Brisbane he exhibited to the members of the Association on Tuesday afternoon.

The Presidential address of Mr. Russell at the inaugural proceedings was full of matter and suggestions for thought, and the characteristic compliment it paid to Professor Livermore, "round whom everything has revolved in perfect order to the complete preparation of that meeting," was as graceful as it was deserved. One of the first duties of the Association, as the President put it, will be to work up all the facts known in every branch of Australasian science which are more immediately connected with the advancement of the colonies; and it was a well-conceived allusion of Mr. Russell, when speaking of the labour all this would entail on the already sufficiently hard-worked men upon whom its discharge will mainly depend, to remind himself and those whom he addressed that of the workers of the British Association at home exactly the same thing might be said. "These men," said the President in his address, "are not the men of leisure but the busy men of science who do the work, and it is very instructive to watch how they respond to the call of the Association; it comes like a call to arms that must be responded to, and is responded to often at great personal sacrifice, and with no other motive than loyalty to the cause they serve." This is the spirit that the local Association will aim at calling forth among our own scientific leaders, to bring them out of their studios retirement and place them more in rapport with the great body of often ill-directed and waste intellectual force around them. And though our four millions of population may not expect to make the same display of talented workers that the United Kingdom does with its thirty-seven millions, everyone may join with confidence in the President's hope that the Association will be the means of bringing to the front many men of ability, if not of genius, who have a keen love for science and investigation, and who are willing to take up some of the subjects set down, and to work them out.

It was quite natural, of course, that Sir William Manning, speaking in the University of which he is Chancellor, should have put in a word for other subjects amid so much talk about science. His hope that the attractions of science will not take the youth of the colony too much away from general education was, however, somewhat discounted by the President's reference to the two interests—if they be two—in his address. The conflict between science and the humanities is an old one, and has been before now a favourite academical bone of contention: but it is a question after all if these two matters really are in antagonism. As Mr. Russell happily if somewhat comprehensively put it, nature and man are correlative, and therefore true science must embrace both studies. Philosophy and the languages are sciences as much as astronomy and geology in the literal meaning of the term, and we are ready to attach the broadest significance to the words of the President's hope that the Association will be the means of bringing to the front many men of ability, if not of genius, who have a keen love for science and investigation, and who are willing to take up some of the subjects set down, and to work them out.

So it may be perhaps between the principles, but it is fair against neutrals, and if the principle is once acted upon, does it not put an end to neutrality, and force the would-be neutrals to come in as belligerents, at least so far as may be necessary for their own protection? That is exactly the question which the neutrals are now called upon to consider. Never before in the history of the colony has there been a strike in which there has been such a deliberate attempt to make the public suffer as a means of victory, and never before has the question been raised so distinctly.—Is the public bound to suffer in silence and unresistingly? By what law, by what equity, by what moral canon, by what principle of Christianity, by what rule of social expediency are a hundred thousand people—this colony—to allow themselves to be victimised by three thousand, and yet make no attempt to seek redress? Is it a necessity of the case that so large a majority should be helpless against so small a minority? Is there any kind of political obligation, which makes such docile submission right in the interest of liberty or of order? This is not only a pertinent question, but it is a question which every sufferer ought just now to ask himself, and ought, if possible, to try and answer. Is a self-constituted body like the Miners' Union or the Masters' Association which discusses and manoeuvres in secret to control the motive power in every factory, and be a despot by every hearstone? We boast that we are living under responsible government; we are being governed now, really, and with a vengeance, but where is the responsibility?

If the weather is a subject of perennial interest to Englishmen because it tides them over conversational shallows, no one can wonder at its hold upon the attention of Australians, to whom the variations in our very variable rainfall may be symbols of prosperity or ruin. Not long ago we were all rejoicing at bountiful rains. Now we are holding special services in the churches, and praying for a return of the fertilising showers upon which so many hopes and interests depend. With a renewal of prayers for rain we have, as often before, a revival of the old controversy between those who advocate and those who condemn or ridicule the practice. That controversy has never yet led to substantial results, and perhaps it never will. Compulsory prayer is not to be thought of, and in a free country the voluntary action of those who resort to public prayer for that which would benefit their neighbours as well as themselves is hardly a cause for the interference of offensive comment on the part of others. A correspondent, who guards himself against the supposition that he traces the dryness of the season to the late outbreak of feeling against the Chinese, points out that the drought immediately followed the agitation. Surely there must have been some unconscious suspicion

in his mind of a connection between the two things, otherwise what accounts for the reference? There are others who are unwilling to regard disastrous visitations of drought and flood as special interpositions for the punishment of vice or immorality, but recognise in them severe lessons on the folly of laxness or neglect; and it will be well for the country when those lessons show their effect in the adoption of large and well-considered measures for water storage and irrigation. But there is some risk in the introduction of new ideas where the management of pastoral affairs is concerned. Thus those who censured the squatters for cruelty when sheep were dying wholesale a few years back on overstocked runs, are called wisecracks for their pains, because the best thing to do with grass is to keep it down, and when it is suffered to grow long, fires are more destructive. Is there, then, no intermediate plan between overstocking and understocking, where judicious and considerate management may show itself? The man who cannot discover presumptive evidence of cruelty in the death of hundreds of sheep by thirst and starvation may possibly not be a wiseacre, but he may be something worse.

We were told the other day that the capitalist seemed to be bound to suffer extinction; that it appeared to be one of the fundamental principles of Providence that all men should be workers; that the rate of interest on money was decreasing, and the tendency was to let the true fruits of labour go into the hands of the labourer; and at the same time that the interests of capitalists and labourers were identical. This teaching is suggestive; but is it not also somewhat self-contradictory, and liable to be interpreted in a hurtful way? If the capitalist is bound to be extinguished, it is of little use striving against the decrees of fate; and there is some reason to fear that men with a leaning to fatalism, especially when it may seem to coincide with their own desires, will derive comfort from this doctrine, and encouragement in kindly efforts to hasten the process of extinction in every possible way. One way would be to deny to capital the possibility of employment with a prospect of reasonable returns. The possessor would thus have to live upon it until it was consumed. Another way would be to seize upon it by force—reclaim it, if possible, as the correct term—and distribute it amongst other people, who would not be capitalists if the theory were worked out, but would consume it with due speed. But, if the interests of the capitalist and the labourer are identical, how can the disappearance of either be a benefit to both? Will the extinction of the capitalist cause the labourer to flame on permanently with a bigger blaze? It is true that the rate of interest on capital has been declining for some time past, and that many owners of small amounts who could have lived upon their interest receipts a few years ago, must now supplement that form of income by means of some sort of work. In England there has been an increase in the incomes ranging below a certain point, and a decrease in the larger incomes above it. But in the United States there has been an accumulation of enormous heaps of wealth in few hands; and the smallest percentage of returns upon the investment of this money carries the same process rapidly on. What results will be produced in the one case or in the other is a question of the deepest interest; but, if the capitalist is to become, like the dodo, extinct, how is the labourer to survive? How is he to be employed? Should he consume his earnings, where will he be if his earnings cease? Should he save any portion of them and join with others in co-operative schemes, he will become a capitalist himself. May it not be a partial explanation of the decrease in the rate of interest, that there is an increase in the amount of capital seeking investment, because the capitalists are increasing in numbers instead of becoming extinct? It is not the easiest thing in the world to find a clear way through the little maze of propositions placed before us; but there is some sense of security in holding to the doctrine that the interests of capital and labour are identical, because, if accepted on both sides, would give some promise of the healthiness of the labour market.

Quite recently the matter of an alleged nuisance, said to be caused by an accumulation of foul water on the premises of the Mort's Dock Company at Balmain, was brought under the notice of the Board of Health by Mr. Henry Ling. On Thursday Mr. Ling received a communication from the Board of Health, stating that the matter had been under the consideration of the board, who had passed a resolution to the effect that, "From evidence obtained by the Board of Health, it appears that this is a nuisance dangerous to the public health; but the board possesses no power to cause it to be abated." Mr. Ling wonders, and the public will wonder, what is the use of a Board of Health, when the Legislature does not give it power to promote the public health.

A notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* stating that the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, had been pleased to disallow certain harbour regulations made by the Marine Board of New South Wales, which were published in the *Gazette* of the 13th April last. These regulations, it will be remembered, related to the reduced speed of steamships navigating Sydney Cove and a certain portion of Darling Harbour; and to the provision of waterside bulkheads in harbour and river steamers. Last evening Dr. Graham, who for some time past has occupied a position on the medical staff of the Prince Alfred Hospital, was presented with a handsome gold English chronograph watch, suitably inscribed, together with a group photograph of the members of the general staff, to mark the occasion of his retirement from a post which he has long and ably filled. Dr. McAllister, a colleague, made the presentation, and in so doing referred at some length to the esteem in which Dr. Graham was held by those who, in the discharge of their duties, had come in contact with him.

It has been presented, also, an illuminated address that teachers of the public schools. The *Argus*, by the pupil have been studying under Mr. Alpen have taken advantage of the termination of their course of study to express their appreciation of and goodwill towards their teacher. The address is encircled by a border of Australian wild flowers, amongst which the waratah and flannel flower show conspicuously. In one corner are placed the opening bars of the Centennial Cantata, as a compliment to the author. The work has been tastefully executed by Mr. Anderson.

We are informed that Mr. Sydney Jamison, son of Mr. J. S. Jamison, of Sydney, has been taken his M.B. degree at Edinburgh University, and has also passed the examination in surgery. He has also received the distinguished appointment of House Physician in the Edinburgh Infirmary, under Professor Greenfield.

This severe drought which has prevailed throughout almost the whole of this colony for several months past having now, owing to its long duration, begun to affect all classes of the community, it was deemed advisable, in order to prevent the serious calamity which always follows a lengthened scarcity of rain, to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer for rain, on which a general supplication might be made for an improved state of affairs. In response to a circular letter, issued by Dr. Cowper, appointing yesterday as the day for a general intercession, special services were held in many of the Church of England churches, both in the city and suburbs. At St. John's, Darlinghurst, services were held by the Rev. A. Killworth at 7.30 and 11 a.m., and 7.45 p.m. At St. Paul's, Burwood, in addition to morning prayer at 11 a.m., a special service was held at 5.30 p.m., and another service at the Mission room, Want-street. The Rev. Z. Bayley held a special service in the morning at St. Matthew's, Paddington, and at 7.30 p.m. the Rev. D. D. Rutledge took up the application. Two special intercessions were made from St. Philip's, Church-hill, by the Rev. J. Dixon and the Dean; and services of humiliation and prayer were also held at St. Simon and St. Jude's, St. Paul's (Redfern), and other churches.

A CRIMINAL display by those attending the boys' classes in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was given last night at the Hall, in Pitt-street. The lads









## Auction Sales.

**SPLENDID CITY PROPERTIES,**  
(1) KING and SUSSEX STREETS  
(2) CASTLERAUGH-STREET, South of Market-street  
(3) MARLBOROUGH-STREET, SURRY HILLS.  
ESTATE of late WILLIAM HOLT, Esq.

1.—KING AND SUSSEX STREETS.  
To fit for the former, a south front extending along Sussex-street to Pitt-street. On the left are four houses occupied by CITY BANK, WESTERN BRANCH.

GOVERNMENT POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,  
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SOUTH EAST CORNER OF KING AND SUSSEX STREETS.

Large Block of Land, 32 feet frontage, by the exceptional depth of 139 feet. On it is KERRIDGE'S COACH FACTORY, with a short time yet to run, containing a very old building, having a front of 20 feet, and a rear of 139 feet, the ground floor rooms being 13' high, and if desired the house could be enlarged at one side by forming a gable end.

It is recommended to those seeking a faithfully-erected and comfortable Residence, almost in the city, and enjoying a commanding view.

The building is in excellent condition, and has been let for shipping interests at the many extensive wharves close by. The projected railway route must very largely enhance this SUPERIOR CORNER BLOCK.

2.—CASTLERAUGH-STREET.

Grand Block of Land, 32 feet frontage, by the exceptional depth of 139 feet. On it is KERRIDGE'S COACH FACTORY, with a short time yet to run, containing a very old building, having a front of 20 feet, and a rear of 139 feet, the ground floor rooms being 13' high, and if desired the house could be enlarged at one side by forming a gable end.

This is an already well-considered part of our city, and every year witnesses a marked development in the importance and value of the position, so close to the very heart of the financial and business centre of the colony.

The building is in excellent condition, and has been let for shipping interests at the many extensive wharves close by. The projected railway route must very largely enhance this SUPERIOR CORNER BLOCK.

3.—MARLBOROUGH-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

Ground-Albion, 20 feet to Milestone, and 60 feet to Marlborough-street and 50 feet to lane at rear. On it is erected No. 36, Marlborough-street, a two-story HOUSE, of brick, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, weatherboard bathroom and washroom. Rental reduced £1 per week.

" A good position on the heights of Surry Hills, near tram.

4.—RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions as above to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock.

The above—Inspection invited by cards to view obtainable at the Rooms.

TERMS AT SALE.

PITT-STREET, beyond REDFERN.

TWO Semi-detached Two-story HOUSES, fronting PITT-STREET, close to the corner of Argyle-street.

5.—RICHARDSON AND WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 15 SEPTEMBER, at 11 o'clock.

The above property strongly recommended to the notice of trustees, capitalists, and speculators, the various positions giving warrant of reward to those who will purchase.

Keys obtainable on application at the Rooms.

DULWICH HILL, PETERSTON.

A Detached COTTAGE situated DULWICH-STREET, and known as THE DULWICH COTTAGE, having a depth of 139 feet.

The cottage is built of brick, cemented front and side) and containing verandah in front, 2 rooms, and kitchen, bathroom and washroom. Rental reduced £1 per week.

" A good position on the heights of Surry Hills, near tram.

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TERMS AT SALE.

PITTSFIELD, PARRAMATTA RIVER.

Well situated and faithfully-built RESIDENCE, with over 1 ACRE of LAND, having fine frontages to YOUNG-STREET, and great depth of 139 feet, 139 feet back in part to Angel-street, and 110 feet to Lane.

It is known as Mr. Cummings's property, and will be offered in one or three lots.

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TERMS AT SALE.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

DEWENT-STREET, GLEBE.

ELTHMELVILLE, NO. 54, DEWENT-STREET, occupied by Mrs. CARAHER.

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TERMS







## Apartments, Board and Residence.

**A**BALCONY ROOM, furnished, without board; suit 3 friends, private, 358, Riley-street, Surry Hills.  
**A**BALCONY Room, suit 2 gents or m. couple; no other boarders. Wadsworth, Great Buckingham-st., Redfern.  
**A**BALCONY BEDROOM (large), furnished; suit m. couple; kitchenette every convenience. 267, Riley-st., S.H.  
**A**BEDROOM vacant. Brighton House, 31, Clarence-street, Church Hill, Paddington.

**A**BEDROOM, for children, harbour views, late dinner, no children, bath, &c., 35, Queen's Point, city.

**A**COMFORTABLE LODGING, two single men, 7, Market-street.

**A**DOUBLE BEDDED ROOM, also single one, with board, moderate, 26, Goodhope-rd., Glebe-point, Paddington.

**A**FEW VACANCIES (private family) for gentlemen, bath, &c., 20, Lower Pitt-street, Paddington.

**A**FRONT ROOM (M. & M. style), nicely furnished, 2 men, bath and litterbox, &c., 49, Pitt-street.

**A**FRONT double balcony and single Double ROOMS vacant. Mrs. Hilton, 48, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

**A**FRONT ground-floor BEDROOM, suit gent., no lodgers nor children. 31, Rosebery-terrace, Darlington.

**A**FURNISHED BEDROOM, without board, for private residents. 21, St. John's-street, Paddington.

**A**FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, suit one or two women, 100, Macquarie-street.

**A**FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, to gentlemen, at private residence, 34, National-st., Hyde Park South.

**A**GENTLEMAN or man, or will find a superior HOME at 200, Park-side, Moore Park. Board optional.

**A**GENTLEMAN'S or woman's VACANCIES, 200, Park-side, Moore Park.

**A**LPIRE HOUSE, 202, Victoria-street North, suite of apartments; vacancies for families.

**A**NICE BALCONY ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. 16, Riley-street, 3 days off Oxford-street, Surry Hills.

**A**NICELY-FURNISHED Balcony ROOM, suit m. & c., 2 Friends, 203, Cooperside, near Oxford-street, Surry Hills.

**A**PARTMENT, with first-class board, every comfort, good location, 21, St. John's-street, Paddington.

**A**PARTMENT, board, &c., Macquarie-street North, 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms; good.

**A**PARTMENT, board, &c., 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**A**PARTMENTS, Large, Boarding-Room, and others, terms mod. 128, Palmerston, 3 days below Macquarie-street.

**A**PARTMENTS for gentlemen, 1, Longford, 71, Victoria-street North, Pitts Point.

**A**PARTMENTS vacant, single and double bedrooms, at Glenayre, 194, Macquarie-street North.

**A**PARTMENTS, with first-class board, every comfort, good location, 21, St. John's-street, Paddington.

**A**PARTMENTS, board, &c., Macquarie-street North, 2nd floor, 2 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms; good.

**A**PARTMENTS, board, &c., 149, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

**A**HOME in a private family, living at Bondi, for two gentlemen who would share large bedroom, house situated at Bondi. Terms, &c., apply.

**A**HOLLYWOOD, 20, York-street, Wynyard-square, VACANCIES.

**A**HOLLYWOOD, 20, Victoria-street North, suite of apartments; vacancies for families.

**A**HOLLYWOOD, 20, Victoria-street, Surry Hills.

**A**HOLLYWOOD,



## Funerals.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late GEORGE ALBERT CLEVELEY, deceased, informed that his body will take place THIS MORNING by train to Richmond, and thence to St. Stephen's Church, Hurstville.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES FOGGO are requested to attend the funeral to be held from his late residence, Circular Quay, at 1 p.m. TOMORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, for Necropoli, J. and G. SHIYING and CO., Undertakers, No. 5, George-street, Sydney.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of Mr. DAVID DRENNIN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved FATHER-IN-LAW, James Foggie; to move from his residence, 10, Pitt-street, near the Royal Oak Hotel, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, for Necropoli, J. and G. SHIYING and CO., Undertakers, 8, George-street, West.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the late Mr. JOHN AMBROSE RYAN are respectfully informed that his Funeral will move from his residence, 10, Pitt-street, near the Royal Oak Hotel, THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, for Waverley Cemetery. BOOTS and GLOVES, Undertakers, 108, King-street, Sydney; and 10, Norton-street, Pitt-street.

**T**HIS MEMBERS of the LODGE OF WALES LODGE are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late Brother, J. BRYANT, Organist; to move from his late residence, Pitt-street, Sydney, at 2 p.m. THIS DAY, the 1st September, 1888, for the Waverley Cemetery. BOOTS and GLOVES, HENRY A. POIGMORE, Sydney.

**S**IXTY FRIENDS of MARY MASTERS, NO. 25 NEWTON and LANE, Spring and O'Connell streets, nearly opposite the Mutual Provident Society's Buildings, corner Pitt and Bond streets.

## Personal.

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**A**CHIEF—wife of mother, Post-office North Mail.

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